CARLTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Medical Officer of Health,
for the year 1920, together with
Reports of Surveyor and
Inspector of Nuisances

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CARLTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

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Vice-Chairman:
Mr. WM. THOMAS.

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Clerk:
Mr. E. W. TURPIN, Solicitor.

Engineer and Surveyor:
Mr. AUSTIN H. ELLIOTT, A.M.I.C.E.

Medical Officer of Health:
Mr. J. T. KNIGHT, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.S.A.Lon.

Inspector of Nuisances:
Mr. A. M. HARRISON, C.R.S.I.

Collector:
Mr. W. PECK.

Librarian:
Mr. W. ADKINS.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Carlton.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my thirty-ninth Annual Report dealing with the year 1920, to which are added Reports respecting the same period from the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances.

In my last Annual Report I described to the best of my ability very fully the natural and social conditions of the district, and I infer that at least a brief summary of such is expected to form part of every Annual Report of a Medical Officer of Health.

This district is divided into 3 Wards, viz.: Carlton, Netherfield, and Porchester, the two former returning 6 members each, and the latter 3 to the District Council.

The higher portion of the district, including Carlton and Porchester Wards, has mainly a clay soil, whereas that of the Netherfield Ward, at a lower level and near the River Trent, consists of one of an alluvial and gravelly character.

The Carlton and Porchester Wards contain a large area of gardening and agricultural land, whilst Netherfield is to a great extent built over, and has a much denser population per acre than the two former Wards.

Apart from the cricket and football ground outside but adjoining the district, there are two good-sized recreation grounds, but rather out of the way. I think that smaller spaces for recreation adjacent to certain main thoroughfares, especially where motor traffic is almost incessant in a district like this with a large juvenile population, would be more useful, inasmuch as they would draw the children from the streets, in which they prefer to play at imminent risk rather than go to some distance from their homes. Such playgrounds might be constructed so that the favourite games of top-spinning, skipping, marbles, etc., could be indulged in free from danger; or perhaps it might be better still to have both kinds of grounds.

Carlton District is in the Basford Union for Poor Law and Vaccination purposes; the amount paid in out-door relief in 1920 was about £1,120.

The ratable value of the district in 1920 was £47,307 12s., the assessable value £39,417 18s., and one penny in the pound on such assessable value produced £154.

The area of the district is 1,459 acres. The estimated mileage of main roads was 2 miles 1½ furlongs, and estimated mileage of other roads 15 miles.

A large proportion of the population are engaged at railway works, factories, an adjacent colliery, and other businesses within and outside the district.

Drinking water is mainly supplied by the Nottingham Corporation.

HOUSING.

With regard to housing, full details of which appear in the reports of the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, there are a large number of old houses in the Carlton Ward unfit for habitation according to present standards, many of which, however, can be made fit.

Houses in Netherfield are mostly of modern construction and therefore are not so defective.

Defects are being remedied as speedily as possible, but progress is necessarily somewhat slow owing to present adverse conditions.

The Council have hitherto encouraged by subsidies the conversion of pail into water closets, and under more favourable circumstances speedier progress will doubtless be made.

A destructor and disinfector would be very useful, the former for treating refuse, diseased carcases, unfit food, etc., and the latter infected and infested clothing, bedding, etc. These subjects are now receiving the attention of the Council.

POPULATION.

The estimated population for 1920 supplied by the Registrar-General was 18,762, and on this estimate I have based my statistics in this Report. I think that the census about to be taken will show that it is fairly accurate.

According to the 1911 census there were in that year 15,585 inhabitants.

During 1920 the natural increase of population by excess of births over deaths was 287, the natural increase in 1919 having been 179 ; and in 1918, when deaths from Influenza were so numerous, the increase was only 75 ; but if the 17 deaths in 1919, and 72 in 1918 from Influenza be deducted from the total deaths of those years the natural increase in 1920, it will be observed, is still much greater than in the two previous years.

The estimate of population arrived at by the Food Committee was 18,244 at 1st December, 1919, and 18,547 at 30th June, 1920, so it is probable that at the present time the population is close on 19,000.

BIRTHS.

The live births numbered 479, of which 249 were of males and 230 females, compared with a total of 373, of which 180 were males and 193 females, in 1919.

The birth-rate for 1920 was 25.53, compared with 19.84 in 1919, and 18.78 in 1918.

The birth-rate for England and Wales was 25.4, and for small towns with populations from 20,000 to 50,000 was 24.9. In 1919 the birth-rate of these towns was only 18.3.

This increase naturally arises from the cessation of war, with the return of soldiers to this country.

There were 21 illegitimate births in 1920 and 23 in 1919, a ratio of 44 per 1,000 total births in 1920, and 62 in 1919.

The Registrar-General states that "the number of births for England and Wales in 1920 was the highest on record."

DEATHS.

There were 192 deaths of civilians belonging to the district in 1920. Included in this number were 40 deaths which occurred outside but belonged to the district, and the majority of these in hospitals.

The deaths in 1920 were of 105 males and 87 female .

The death-rate for 1920 was 10.23, compared with 10.75 for 1919.

The death-rate for England and Wales for 1920 was 12.4, and for the small towns 11.3.

The Registrar-General says that "The number of deaths in England and Wales during 1920 was the lowest since 1862."

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 34 deaths of children under 1 year of age in 1920. The rate per 1,000 births was 71, compared with 86 in 1919, and 113 in 1918.

The rate for 1920 is very satisfactory when compared with the rates of former years, and I am of opinion that an important factor has been the work accomplished at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, bringing about a more intelligent treatment of children by parents.

Breast feeding wherever possible by healthy parents, or otherwise a supply of sound pure milk which, under present circumstances, is not easily or at any rate with certainty procured, together with good sanitation are essential to the rearing of healthy children. Fortunately, dried milk, free from germs, is pretty well within the reach of all ; but if ordinary milk be used sterilisation by heat is desirable.

The infantile death-rate per 1,000 births both for England and Wales and the small towns was 80 in 1920.

The Registrar-General states that " Infant mortality was lower than in any other year on record " in England and Wales in 1920.

There were 5 deaths of illegitimate children under 1 year of age. The proportion of these deaths to illegitimate births having been about one in five, whilst the proportion of legitimate deaths to legitimate births was one in sixteen, or in other words the infantile mortality rate amongst illegitimate infants was 238 per 1,000 births, whereas that of legitimate infants was only 63.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The General, Womens', and Children's Hospitals in Nottingham, supported by contributions from the city and county, are largely avalied of for severe accidents and ailments requiring hospital treatment. In addition to which may be mentioned the Nottingham Midland Eye Infirmary.

The Basford Isolation Hospital receives patients suffering from Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria from this and other districts on certain terms.

The " Rushcliffe " Hospital for Small-pox, near Hucknall, containing 30 beds, towards the expense of which this and surrounding districts contribute, is always prepared to receive cases.

Tuberculosis cases are taken in at the Ransom Sanatorium, near Mansfield, and also at the Barnby Road, Newark, Isolation Hospital.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Measles.—Notification of this disease was abolished in the early part of the year. Between January 29th and February 4th, four notifications of first cases in a household were received. No notifications were received between December 29th, 1919, and January 29th, 1920. There were 2 deaths during the latter year. The death-rate per 1,000 population having been 0.11, whilst that of the small towns was 0.19.

The seriousness of this disease has during the period of notifying been so impressed on people, that in future more care will doubtless be bestowed by way of prevention and treatment than was the case a few years ago. It cannot be too clearly understood that after-results may be very serious, and that permanent injury may be incurred in consequence of neglect of due precautions.

Scarlet Fever.—There were 53 notifications in 1920, compared with 150 in 1919. January and August produced the largest number. In January there were 12 cases, February 5, March 1, April 2, May 3, June 1, July 2, August 12, September 5, October 4, November 4, and December 2. The attack rate per 1,000 population in 1920 was 2.9, compared with 8.3 in 1919.

There were no deaths from this disease in 1920.

The removal of patients whenever necessary to an Isolation Hospital free of cost to parents, as now carried out, is much more satisfactory than previous arrangements by which payment was demanded according to circumstances, and will have a satisfactory effect as a protection to the community at large. The same rule applies to Diphtheria cases also.

Disinfection of houses is carried out by the Council's officials immediately after the removal of a patient to hospital, or when notices are received from doctors declaring that such house after recovery of their patients should be disinfected.

Diphtheria and Membranous Croup. — These complaints, which are both caused by the same organism, were most numerous in January and June.

In 1920 there were 30 cases notified with an attack rate 1.6 per 1,000 population, compared with 22 cases and attack rate 1.2 in 1919.

In January there were 6 cases, February 0, March 3, April 2, May 1, June 7, July 2, August 3, September 1, October 1, November 4, and December 0.

Some of these cases were removed to the Basford Isolation Hospital.

There were 6 deaths, the death-rate per 1,000 population having been 0.32, compared with 0.16 in 1919.

In the small towns of England and Wales the death-rate in 1920 was 0.14.

To prevent fatalities, early treatment with Diphtheria Antitoxin is very desirable. I need scarcely repeat that Diphtheria Antitoxin is supplied free of cost by the Council to medical men for cases within the district.

This district contains a very large proportion of children attending schools, consequently infectious diseases affecting the young are easily spread. One difficulty in preventing the spread of Diphtheria arises from the fact that very slight cases may be overlooked or undiscovered, and that even apparently healthy individuals may be carriers of the organism to which the disease is due.

In all cases notified, disinfection of the dwellings is done in due course, and disinfectants are supplied to the householders.

Small-pox.—No case has been notified, and no vaccinations and revaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under Small-pox Prevention Regulations, 1917.

There is, I fear, every likelihood that before long there will be many more unvaccinated than vaccinated children in this country.

The vaccination of soldiers during the war greatly diminished the danger of introdutcion of Small-pox on their return to this country from the eastern countries where the disease is more or less common. If Small-pox should unfortunately become very prevelant, as it may in course of time, the present hospital accommodation might become totally inadequate. Panic and distress would ensue with disastrous results to both people and commerce.

Before vaccination was introduced Small-pox at times ravaged the country, which was helpless, thousands of lives were sacrificed and many others disfigured permanently.

In Germany, where vaccination and revaccination are so thoroughly carried out, Small-pox hospitals are not needed, the population being so well protected. If a case does occur, the patient is placed in the ward of a general hospital amongst others free from this disease, there being no fear of extension, the contacts being well protected.

Enteric Fever.—One case was notified in March affecting a young man aged 15 years, who resided in a modern house in Park Road, and worked in Nottingham. No assignable cause could be discovered. Nottingham Corporation water was used for drinking purposes. The closet consisted of a pail ; a special pail was provided to receive excreta, also disinfectants.

Chicken-pox.—There were 7 cases notified, 4 in Jaunary, 2 in May, and 1 in June, all relating to young children.

Tuberculosis.—Pulmonary Tuberculosis has been much more fatal amongst females than males, for in 1920 there were 21 deaths, of which 5 only were of males, and 16 females ; and of the 17 deaths in 1919, there were 5 of males and 12 females.

Tuberculous Meningitis caused 1 death of a male and 2 deaths of females, and other Tuberculous diseases 2 of each sex.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from all Tuberculous diseases in 1920 was 1.49, compared with 1.27 in 1919.

There were 47 notifications of Tuberculosis, 43 of Pulmonary and 4 of other Tuberculous diseases. Of the Pulmonary cases 33 were under Schedule A notified by private medical men, and 10 under Schedule D from Sanatoria medical officers. The 4 cases of other Tuberculous diseases came under Schedule A.

Tuberculosis can never be stamped out whilst overcrowding, unhealthy houses, and cattle affected with the disease exist.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—Seven cases were notified, 2 by doctors, and 5 by nurses. In 1919 there were 4 cases.

It is very important that such cases should be notified to ensure suitable treatment, as neglect may cause permanent blindness. The case rate per 1,000 births, viz., 14.6 in 1920, was comparatively high.

Erysipelas. — There were 19 notifications, compared with 32 in 1919 There was 1 death of a female due to this disease.

Pneumonia.—There were only 7 notifications received, but there were 16 deaths from all forms of Pneumonia. The Influenza type, which in 1918 and 1919 was so fatal, was happily absent ; but whether the notifications are an accurate index of the actual number of sufferers from Lobar apart from other forms of Pneumonia is doubtful.

Malaria.—There were 15 cases notified, all relating to ex-service men, no civilians having been affected.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Diarrhœa caused 1 death of a child, compared with 3 deaths in 1919, and 4 in 1918. The death-rate per 1,000 births in 1920 was 3.09, whereas that for 148 small towns in England and Wales was 7.8.

Influenza caused 3 deaths of males. In 1919 there were 17 deaths, those of 4 males and 13 females.

SOME OTHER DISEASES.

Cancer caused 11 deaths, 6 of males and 5 females. In 1919 there were 16 deaths, and in 1918 and 1917 in each 11 deaths.

Bronchitis.—Fifteen deaths in 1920 against 13 in 1919, and 16 in 1918.

Organic Heart Disease.—Sixteen deaths in 1920; in 1919 there were 20 deaths, and 16 in 1918.

METEOROLOGY.

The following extract from a local paper concerning the weather of 1920 as compiled by the City Engineer and Medical Officer of Health of Nottingham, applies to this district also, being as it is so closely contiguous to the former.

The rainfall for the year was 26.510 inches, or 1.502 inches less than the amount recorded in 1919, and 1.514 inches above the average for the last 54 years (1867-1920). The wettest month of the year was July (4.468 inches), and the driest November (.866 of an inch).

The wettest day was on February 19th, when .975 of an inch of rain was recorded. The duration of rainfall for the year was 598.30 hours.

The highest reading of the barometer was 30.710 on February 5th, and the lowest reading 28.632 on March 5th. The highest reading of the thermometer in the shade was 78.6 on May 25th, and the lowest 15.4 on December 13th. The temperatures at 9 a.m. on May 4th and December 3rd were 45.3 and 55.6 respectively. There were 1,243 hours of bright sunshine during the year, which is 244 hours less than in 1919. May was the sunniest month, 200 hours being registered.

IN CONCLUSION.

Comprehensive reports by the Surveyor and Inspector of Nuisances, dealing with matters with which they are directly concerned, are appended.

I may mention that your Inspector of Nuisances holds the Royal Sanitary Institute's Certificate for inspection of meat and other foods.

I beg to thank you, gentlemen, and my fellow officials, for the unvarying courtesy and assistance which I have always received.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. T. KNIGHT,

Medical Officer of Health.

April, 1921.

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S REPORT.

Engineer and Surveyor's Office,
Free Library, Carlton,
January, 1921.

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Carlton.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report dealing with the work done in my department during the year 1920.

The permanent workmen in the Council's employment number 29. The day staff includes a Foreman, a Pavior, 8 Roadmen, and 2 Carters; and the night staff a Foreman, and 6 men. In addition there is a Steam Roller Driver, an Engineer at the Pumping Station, a Lorry Driver, a Horse-keeper, a Cemetery Caretaker, a Free Library and Fire Station Caretaker, a Recreation Ground Caretaker, and 4 Lamplighters.

The actual amount expended in wages for the year was £5,622.

The amounts expended in the pre-war years were as follow :—

1912—£1,825 1913—£2,054 1914—£2,019

The Rolling Stock owned by the Council includes :—

1 Steam Roller.
1 Hand Roller.
1 Motor Lorry.
1 Horse-drawn 250-gall. Tar Spraying Machine.
3 Water Vans.
3 Box Carts.
4 Sanitary Carts.
2 Horse Sweeping Machines.
2 Hand-carts.

The Council have 10 horses ; 6 used by the Health Department, 2 by the Works and Ways Department, and 2 are temporarily kept and used by the Housing Dept.

New Buildings.—Twelve dwelling-houses have been built, or are in course of erection, by private persons. The "Old Volunteer" public-house has been demolished and a new house is in course of construction, in addition there have been several alterations and additions to houses, warehouses, etc., throughout the district.

Highways.—The following roads and streets have been resurfaced :—

In tarmacadam—Meadow Road ;

In granite—Portions of Carlton Hill ;

Slag—North end of Standhill Road, portions of Chandos Street, portions of Carlton Hill, Westdale Lane ; and the following have been tar-floated—Manor Road, Victoria Road, top of Station Hill, portions of Main Street, Conway Road, Conway Avenue, Primrose Street, Elm Avenue, Orlando Drive, Willow Road, and Festus Street.

Footpaths have been paved in asphalte in the approach road to G.N. Station, Netherfield, Greenhill Road, and portions of Carlton Hill.

Footpaths have been tar-floated in Main Street, Gedling Road, Carlton Hill, and portions in the Cemetery.

Improvements have been made by widening the Manor Road, opposite the Free Library.

The following are the amounts of road material used : 121 tons granite, 548 tons slag, 304 tons tarmacadam, 3,435 gallons of tar.

The water carts were out on 101 days.

Sewers.—The whole system has been well and regularly flushed, and there has been no trouble caused through blockage.

Sewage Disposal.—A new 15-b.h.p. Tangye gas engine has been erected, and everything at the Pumping Station is satisfactory, excepting that the sewage is unscreened, and this entails an enormous amount of wear on the pump blades. The old 6″ centrifugal pump has become very inefficient, but it does, for the time being at least, the work I advised you it would do, viz., to keep down the sewage in the storage chamber in ordinary times. The 8″ pump is satisfactory.

Street Lighting.—As was fully anticipated, a large proportion of the old lamps, lanterns, and fittings, taken down and stored during the war, were found quite impossible to re-erect, and a somewhat large amount of money had to be expended in substituting new lamps, lanterns, and fittings. 35 new lamps and 100 fittings have been fixed, and the whole of the lamps in the district have been lighted with the extception of three or four. There are 317 lamps throughout the district.

Nightsoil Scavenging.—During the year 3,622 loads of nightsoil have been removed, of these 1,410 loads have been deposited on the allotment tips for the use of gardenholders, and the remainder supplied to farmers in the locality.

Owing largely to the poor quality of the coal supplied recently in the district, and to an increased amount of ashes, also to the increased population and resultant overcrowding, it has become necessary to collect a many pails twice weekly, and consequently to increase the night staff to cope with the work.

There are approximately 2,550 pail closets in the district.

There are approximately 1,650 water closets, including 1,625 domestic, 25 trade, and of these 20 meter w.c's.

The conversion of the tub closets to w.c's., for which your Council are paying half the cost up to £8, has progressed slowly owing to the high cost of this work; 92 conversions have taken place, and I am hopeful that when the cost comes down a many more will be carried out.

Dry Refuse.—There are approximately 1,400 dustbins in the district and this number is increasing rapidly. Owing to the energy of your Inspector, dustbins are being installed in premises where hitherto none existed, this means, of course, two things: firstly, that the state of the district will thereby be considerably improved, and the refuse formerly thrown broadcast over waste land, and in other places, will be properly collected; and secondly, the nightsoil pails will not be overburdened as under existing conditions.

Extra carts are being sent round the district collecting the various heaps of refuse deposited in waste land and in other places.

The 3 tips for the refuse are very handy, and it is hoped these facilities for disposal will be continued.

Cemetery.—During the year 151 interments have taken place, as against 168 in 1913, and 144 in 1914.

Free Library.— The Reading Room and Lending Library continue to be largely used.

Fire Brigade.—There have been no serious fires during the year.

The Brigade again proved their proficiency by taking the first prize in the Steamer Competition at Stapleford.

Steam Roller.—In addition to doing the Council's work, the Roller has done outside work to the extent of £182.

Housing.—150 houses are built, or in course of erection, 32 of these are already inhabited, 26 are non-parlour, and 6 parlour. Contracts for a further 200 are being put in hand.

The lowest ground level in the district is 69 feet above, and the highest ground level 442 feet above Ordnance Datum (*i.e.*, the mean sea level at Liverpool).

The past year has been a very difficult one owing to the aftermath of the war, and to the high price of material and irregular deliveries, but it is with confidence one may look forward to the future.

I wish to express my thanks to all the members of your Council for the help given to me in carrying out my duties, and to those fellow-officials who give me assistance at all times in a whole-hearted manner.

I have the honour to be,

Your faithful Servant,

AUSTIN HOOTON ELLIOTT, A.M.I.C.E.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES' REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit for your consideration my Annual Report of the work carried out in the district.

I commenced duty under your Council on June 7th last, consequently my work only covers a period of seven months.

Complaints.—I have received 47 written and several verbal complaints, and attended to same at the earliest opportunity. The majority related to defective closet pails and the absence of ashpit accommodation.

General Work.—My time has chiefly been taken up in dealing with structural defects in houses.

I have found it necessary to serve 325 informal notices and 15 formal notices. 288 notices have been complied with, 11 notices work now in hand, and 26 not yet commenced. Various reasons are given for not complying with notices. There is a great difficulty in getting repairs executed, bricklayers prefer working on new houses to jobbing work.

House-to-house Inspection.—This work is carried out as time will allow, with a view of discovering nuisances requiring attention. I have not found serious overcrowding. A special report has been presented to you on 6 areas containing 136 houses, which you agree can only be successfully dealt with under Part II of the Housing Act, 1890.

Infectious Diseases and Disinfection. — All cases of infectious disease receive prompt attention, every effort is made to get the patient in hospital where isolation at home is not possible. Each case is investigated and a record kept. Disinfection is carried out as well as the means at our disposal will allow. Disinfectant is given out where there is disease or illness.

Slaughterhouses and Offensive Trades.—There are 1 registered and 6 licensed slaughterhouses, and 1 offensive trade premises in the district. These premises are in fair condition and have been kept reasonably clean.

I hope to make some recommendations when licenses are before your Committee for renewal.

Unsound Food.—Special attention is paid to the sale of food. The various shops and hawkers carts are kept under constant supervision.

On taking up my duties here I immediately warned the butchers and food vendors that any abnormal conditions found in carcases or foods must be reported to me, when I would examine the carcases and foods and advise them what could be offered for sale.

If notice is not given to me and I find any foods diseased, unsound, or unwholesome and unfit for human consumption, I should seize and have the same dealt with by a Justice of the Peace, and report the matter to your Committee.

I am pleased to state that butchers and others have rendered me every assistance. The quality of the meat slaughtered and sold in the district is excellent.

It is to be regretted that State assistance is not given to butchers, who purchase cattle at a fair price and in good faith, and when slaughtered are found to be diseased and have to be destroyed for the benefit of the public.

The following meat and other foods were destroyed as unfit for human consumption :—

5 Beasts' carcases and offal .	Generalized Tuberculosis
1 Beast's forequarters and offal,	Localized Tuberculosis
4 Beasts' offal	Localized Tuberculosis
1 Pig's head	Localized Tuberculosis
2 Beasts' livers	Distomatosis
1 Sheep's carcase	Decomposition
225 lbs. Beef	Decomposition
10 lbs. Bacon	Decomposition
560 lbs. Potatoes	Decomposition

also small quantity of tinned and other foods.

Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.—There are 6 cowsheds on the register; these premises were visited from time to time and found to be reasonably clean. Some cowsheds cannot be called "Model Cowsheds." I hope to give them more attention when new regulations are in force in the district.

Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.—H.M. Inspector of Factories has furnished me with a list of factories and workshops. The register has been revised accordingly. There are 31 factories, 36 workshops, and 19 bakehouses in the district. 74 inspections have been made, and the few infringments found have been remedied, except the workshops at Cripple Dock. Arrangements are now being made to provide sanitary accommodation for the workmen.

Outworkers' Premises.—During the year we received notification from the M.O.H., Nottingham, of 54 outworkers in this district. I have visited all the outworkers' premises and found them clean and satisfactory. Three of these outworkers were found to be contractors within the meaning of the Act. I warned these contractors to send a list of persons they employ twice a year.

Only one case of infectious disease occurred on outworkers' premises, and precautions were taken to prevent the spread of infection.

Petroleum Acts.—There are 8 premises licensed for the storage of petroleum, and 2 for carbide of calcium.

I found one store not licensed, but occupier had applied to my predecessor for a license shortly before his illness.

Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.—I have only recently been appointed under this Act. Leaflets have been obtained, and two complaints received, these are now receiving attention.

Summary of Work executed in the District, 1920.

New drains	2
Drains repaired	14
Drains cleansed	32
Gullies provided	11
Pedestal closets fixed	4
Closet seats, new or repaired	14
Closet pails provided	170
Closets repaired (roofs, walls, etc.)	25
New glazed sinks fixed	2
Sink waste pipes, new or repaired	12
Houses repaired	82
Houses—Spouts renewed	26
Houses—Dustbins provided	29
Wash-houses repaired	16
Yards repaired	35
D traps abolished	4
Nuisances from animals abated	39
Nuisances—Accumulations of manure	14
Piggeries contrary to Bye-laws	6
Smoke tests applied to drains	18
Houses disinfected	120
Schools disinfected	8
Visits to work in progress	320
Visits to slaughterhouses	212
Visits to cowsheds and milkshops	42
Visits to workshops	30
Visits to bakehouses	20
Visits to outworkers' premises	54
Miscellaneous	137

In concluding this Report I beg to thank you, the Chairman and Members of the Health and Sanitary Committee, the Medical Officer of Health, and other officials of the district, for the kind support and assistance given to me in the execution of my duties.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

ARTHUR M. HARRISON,

Sanitary Inspector.

Causes of Death in Carlton U. D.

1920.

CIVILIANS ONLY.

Causes of death.	Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES	105	87
Measles	1	1
Diphtheria and croup	1	5
Influenza	3	0
Erysipelas	0	1
Pulmonary tuberculosis	5	16
Tuberculous meningitis	1	2
Other tuberculous diseases	2	2
Cancer, malignant disease	6	5
Rheumatic fever	0	1
Meningitis	1	1
Organic heart disease	7	9
Bronchitis	9	5
Pneumonia (all forms)	10	6
Other respiratory diseases	4	0
Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years) ...	1	0
Cirrhosis of liver	1	0
Nephritis and Bright's disease ...	6	1
Parturition, apart from Puerperal fever..	0	1
Congenital debility, etc.	10	7
Violence, apart from suicide ...	6	0
Suicide	1	0
Other defined diseases	25	22
Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	5	2
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age Total	17	17
Illegitimate	3	2
TOTAL BIRTHS	249	230
Legitimate	239	219
Illegitimate	10	11
POPULATION—For Births and Deaths	18,762	

April, 1921.

General Register Office,
Somerset House, London, W.C.2

Factories, Workshops, Workplaces and Homework.

1.—INSPECTION.

INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE BY SANITARY INSPECTORS OR INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories ... ... (Including Factory Laundries)	22	2	
Workshops ... ... (Includi'g Worksh'p Laundries	52	4	
Total	74	6	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—				
Want of Cleanliness ..	2	2		
Want of Drainage Floors ..	1	1		
Other Nuisances	3	3		
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1		
Not separate for sexes ..	1	1		
Total	8	8		

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending lists.
	Sending twice in the year			Sending once in the year			
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.		
		Contractors	Workmen.		Contractors	Workmen.	
Wearing Apparel-Making, &c. ..	2		2	1	0	1	
Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets .	36		60	19	2	32	2
Curtains and Furniture Hangings	2		4	1	0	1	
Total ..	40		66	21	2	34	2

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	9
Total number of workshops on Register ...	35

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts 0

Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act { Notified by H.M. Inspector 3; Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ... 3